THE "O'S" LATEST TROUBLE.

Berlous Embarrassment Caused By the Switchmen's Strike.

ALL FREIGHT TRAINS TIED UP

The Walkout a Complete Surprise to Officials of the Road-The Chicago Elevators and Yards Blocked.

The Burlington Again Blocked.

Curcago, Ill., March 24.-[Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The Burlington rallway will have another entry to make on the wrong side of their ledger to show for their hard day's work to-day, and 200 or 200 more of their employes will probably find themselves out of work for some time to come. freight was moved on the line to-day as the result of the strike of the switchmen here and at Aurora and Galesburg this morning When the officials heard of the determina tion of the men they decided to attempt to move no freight at all to-day. The night switchmen struck at midnight and the day crews failed to report for work this morn ing. Thus again are the "Q" people unable to handle the freight which has piled up in the Chicago yards. The switch engines that have been handling freight during the last few days are sidetracked where the crew left them last night. The strike is not be cause of the pay. The men object to work ing on an engine not handled by brotherhood men. As one of them put it this morning:

"I don't throw another switch for a nor brotherhood man, and no one can make me. Clearly the sudden move of the switchmen was a surprise to the Burlington. Three weeks ago Manager Stone anticipated a move of some kind, but as nothing occurred his fears were quieted, and for once the strikers were given the benefit of the doubt. Mr Stone saw the whole import of the delay this morning, which was to allow the road to thoroughly equip itself with new engineers and then play a trump card and put the road in almost as helpless a condition as it was or the day after the brotherhood stepped out. "It was a surprise to us." said General Pas

senger Agent Morton. We had heard rumors of such a move, but had placed but little faith in them. In fact, Mr. Bessler had had a talk yesterday with some of the switchmen and they had emphatically declared that they were not going to strike. They have no grievance-none at all. They have sent no one here to complain of their grievance. I have heard that they struck on a plea that they did not wish to endanger lives by working with incompetent engineers, referring, course, to the men who have taken the brotherhood men's places. Well. now, that is ail nonsense. There has not been an accident to a single switchman since the strike began on account of the incompetency of the new engineers. The only cause for their striking is their hope to assist the brotherhood. Well, they will do nothing of the sort. It is the policy of this road to run its own businessto do as it deems to be in accordance with its best interests. You and all may be assured that it will continue to follow cut that pol-

"What effect will the switchmen's strike have upon you?" "It will temporarily embarrass us. A present we are only working our passenger service on this end of the line, and unless the brakemen strike—a thing we do not for a moment contemplate—there will be no inter-ruption of that department. Our freight business is at a standstill—that is, so far as new business is concerned. We are moving all our stock, however. This suspension will continue until we secure new men to take the strikers' places. We are ready to hire new men as rapidly as they put in an appearance and show themselves competent." Chairman Hoge said that all the informa-

tion he had regarding the switchmen's strike had seen in the papers. He lank that there was any combination between the brotherhood and the switchmen and that not a single dollar of the brotherhood's money would be used to support the idle switchmen. "We are going or as before," he said "attending to our own grievances and leaving all others alone. the switchmen had no conferen with Mr. Arthur!"

The chairman who presided over the meet-ing at West Twelfth street Turner hall last

night said to a reporter:
"Forty switch engines are tied up, which leaves 120 switchmen out. We will not jeopardize our lives. Why, half of the new engineers don't know any more about an engine than the men who never saw one. Th company's officials say that no fingers have been smashed or bones broken. Why, there have been three or four of the boys laid up already. This strike was not ordered by the switchmen's union. We struck in order to preserve ourselves. I cannot tell you any thing that occurred at last night's meeting and I do not know when we will meet again The executive committee will call the meet

ing."
How do you propose to approach the company in this matter?"
"We will ask the officials to place reliabland competent men on the engines. "Do you think the company will come to a immediate settlement?"

'I do not, as the company are determined to keep their employes under their thumbs." Switch engine 342 took twenty empty cars from the yard at Western avenue freight houses on Canal street. Four yard masters did the switching. In the cab of th engine were two Pinkerton men and on th foot board on the back of the tank were tw more. No one was allowed to ride either or cars or on the engine. One of the Pinkert

"We are going to have tough times of i You know the switchmen hate the sight of a Pinkerton man. To-morrow they will get drunk and then the fun will begin. I expect there will be bloodshed, although I should not say so. 4 From Madison street to Western avenue

along the Burlington road, Pinkerton me can be seen dressed in citizen's clothes. Th

two passenger switch engines had city police on for a while this morning, as the men expected trouble. Three stock trains arrived this morning and were immediately taken to the yards. The lumber district and the ele-vators are again blocked. In this district none but experienced switchmen can handle an engine, as there are so many tracks and also yards that the new men would be at sea At the headquarters of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America on Wasnington street, it was stated that the enly information they had was from wha was stated in the morning papers. The strik was not ordered by the association and th eting held last night was not of the unic meeting held last night was horized road but of employes by the Burlington road but of employes by the Burlington road President Monaghan is in Columbus, O., o business for the order and the statement in one of the papers that he presided at last night's meeting is, therefore, wrong. About fifty switchmen visited the headquarters this foreneon to make inquiries about the strike. Ever since the completion of the organiza-tion of the switchmen's union, which nov-embraces 90 per cent of the competen switchmen of the United States and Canada the knights of the semaphore have sought tafficiate with the Brotherhood of Lecomotiv Engineers in the manner in which the first men's brotherhood has made and held com mon interest with the engineers. switchmen held that while they do not run locomotive from the footboard, their work i of quite as much importance in the railron world. They control the tracks over which the engineer must send the locomotive, and immunity from accident, wreck and death to the engineer and fireman depends to a great extent on the skill, carefulness, good judgment and knowledge of the business of the switchman. Heretofore the engineers have not admitted this view of their relation with witchmen. They held that the were not mechanics; that no skill was required to throw switchmen. switch; that the switchmen a switch; that the switchmen were in-elined, on occasions of strikes, to be rough and disorderly, and, altogether, were not up to the standard of the locomotive en-gineers. The 'Q' strike has convinced the engineers of the fact which the switchmen strove to impress upon them during the Lake Shore strike—that switchmen are as

essential to the operation of a railroad as engineers. The "Q" has undoubtedly had its resumption of traffic made easier by the loyalty of the switchmen, and the engineers have realized this fact. The determination of the switchmen to strike for the avowed purpose of assisting the engineers in their fight with the "Q" would indicate that the breach between the organizations has been bridged over; that ithe engineers have been bridged over; that the engineers have been compelled to admit the switchmen to the desired connection with the brotherhood, and that henceforth the engineers, firement and that henceforth the engineers, firemen and switchmen will be found in an offensive and defensive alliance. Another suggestion of the switchmen's strike is the likelihood that the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Knights of Labor have finally come to an agreed policy regarding the "Q" strike, and that the knights will probably refuse to do any work which micht assist the railroad do any work which might assist the railroad in its efforts to dispose with the services of brotherhood engineers. A combination of this kind would take out three-fourths of the employes of all the roads handling freight or passengers.

At Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The news of the strik ng switchmen at Chicago and other points awakened new enthusiasm to-day in the 300 Burlington engineers and firemen at this point. The news was not unexpected and the confidence of the men is as atrong that they will win as when they left their engines. At 4 . m. the report was received here that the Burlington switchmen at Omaha were out and inquiry at this point revealed the fact that an order was expected here at any time. Throughout the day a feverish anxiety was manifested in the Burlington yards and cars were rapidly stored away on sidetracks anticipating a tie-up. The action of the state league of Knights of Labor that has been in session several days will undoubtedly have session several days will undoubtedly have its effect, as their endorsement of the brotherhood's action was unqualifiedly in their favor. Since Tom Mann, the switch-man, was killed in the yards here, there has been a feverish feeling among the switch-men that none of them were safe working with the kind of men ho are now operating Burlington engines Many reports were received by the brother hood men to-day from the different points or the two systems. One statement from a number of points was that the road was rushing train loads of empty cars, sealed up over the line to impress the general public with the fact that the company was doing a heavy business. Other reports confirm the fact that engines were daily meeting with in uries at different points. A report was re-ceived from Aurora, Ill., citing that a large number of engines were lying disabled a

The Rock Island's Answer. CHICAGO, March 24.-The Chicago, Rock sland & Pacific railway filed in Judge Gresham's court to-day an answer to the petition of the Burlington asking that the former road be compelled to handle "Q." cars. The answer states the relations exist ing between the railroad systems in Illinois Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kan sas, Nebraska and Colorado, and alleges that in the month of July last the C., B. & Q. inaugurated a war of rates, and persecuted the same so vigorously that on the 15th of the present month the rates through these states were reduced to about one-third of the rates which existed before the war commenced: that it has avowed to the management of other railroad companies that the purpose of the war was to compell the roads in the states named to place the exclusive and absorber lute control of all rates in the hands of a trust to be collected by three commissioners, who should also have power to pay compensation to lines for losses sustained because of any rates fixed by the trust, and to impose fix and forfeiture for disobedience to orders. also alleges that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company permitted the strike which is now in progress because it would aid the rate war in demoralizing business, reducing revenues in bringing about a state of things which would compel the railroads of the west to submit to the Burlington's scheme for lacing the railroads under the contract of the proposed trust. It sets out distinctly that it was the pur

pose of the Burlington company by bringing about a strike on its own line first to absorb all of the engineers and firemen of the United States who were not members of the brother hood petitors to man their roads; that its demand for interchange of traffic with competing lines has not been made in good faith, but for the express purpose of bringing about a strike on those lines, well knowing th places of the striking engineers and firemer could not be supplied.

The answer discloses that before this bil was filed the Rock Island company had ar ranged with its engineers and firemen to aise the boycott, and that orders had be before this suit was commenced lirecting that business be interchanged with ill railroads as before the commencement of

General Passenger Agent Morton, of the Burlington road, when asked to night as to the truth of the trust and other allegations on the Rock Island rond's answer, asserted that it was not only false, but ridiculous, and that an affidavit to that effect would be filed Monday.

Reporters Excluded.

When a reporter visited the B. & M. yards n the chilling ram last night he was met with even a more cold reception from the watchmen in their solitary vigils. They were courteous but non-communicative, and explained as their reason that they had received orders from W. A. Austin, the local freight agent, not to allow any reporters on the grounds or permit them to interview any of the employes in the yards. The BEE mar expressed great surprise at such an exclusive edict and asked what harm would come from dlowing reporters to pursue their legitimate ousiness there.

"It is on account of an article published in

this morning's Bee that is very dissatisfac-tory," replied the Welchman. "To whom is it dissatisfactory?"

"Well, to everybody, but particularly to the company, and they have decided to exclude reporters from these grounds. I am in the employ of the company, sir, and it is my bread and butter to obey their orders." The reporter, however, saw that switching was going on as usual in the yards, with no visible indication of a walk-out soon.

Still Working at St. Joseph. St. Joseph, Mo., March 24.-The switch men of the Burlington at this point have not

yet struck, but the officials of the road are

very uneasy. Incompetent Engineers. WYMORE, Neb., March 24 .- [Special to the BEE.]-The following brief biographies of the engineers now employed by the Burling on road are given for the benafit of the trav

eling public. Many more similar instance might be cited: Ed Hatch, a man with one eye, who has worked in the shop at this place for about two years, is now pulling a first-class passenger train. Last Monday he killed a section

forman near Byron in broad daylight. He said he didn't see him.

Frank Duval, formerly night yardmaster here, used to run a freight train out of this place but was discharged for incompetency He is now running an engine. He left St. Joe last Sunday night with a light freight train. He was sixty-eight hours making the trip to Wymore, a distance of 197 miles. Ed Morall, who never fired a trip in his

life is pulling a freight.

House. WASHINGTON. March 24.—The bill pro viding for the promotion of army officers after twenty years continuous service in one grade, was referred to the committe of the whole. The secretary of war and General Sheridan are both strongly in favor of this bill. In the report the committee says there are in the service to-day 123 officers below the rank of colonel who have had from twenty to twenty-five years service under one commission. The increased cost would be only about \$60,000 per annum and would result in much good to the service and re-lieve congress from the continual importunities and complaints that have been made for years. The house then went into com-mittee of the whole on the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts. After some discussion the house adjourned.

THE CAPITAL IN MOURNING

Public Buildings Draped in Honor of the Chief Justice.

FUNERAL FIXED FOR WEDNESDA'

Several Additional Names Mentioned For the Vacant Place, With Judges Miller and Field the Most Prominent.

> Public Buildings Draped. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BRE, 518 FOUNTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.

The public buildings have been draped in mourning and an immense quantity of crape has been hung, not only about the room and offices of the supreme court, but about the halls of congress and the outside of the capitol building. The funeral services are to take place in the hall of the house of rep resentatives at noon on Wednesday next and the details of all the services are left to committees and the sergeants-at-arms of the two houses of congress. There will be a great demand for admission to the capitol on that day, and it will be very difficult to keep the public outside. An opportunity, however, will be offered for the public to view the re mains. The congressional committee will take the remains to Toledo, leaving here on Wednesday evening. The interment will be at Toledo Thursday. Mrs. Waite will arrive at Toledo on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, and will return here with the cogressional committee.

SPECULATING ON THE SUCCESSION.

While employes of the capitol were placing

crape around the doors to the room to the supreme court to-day, prominent men con nected with both houses of congress and politicians who linger here stopped; gazed solemnly upon the drapery and in expressing their bereavement over the death of the distinguished chief justice commented upon who would likely be his successor. Opinion seems to be about equally divided as to whether the president, in selecting a successor to Chief Justice Waite, will strictly ob serve partisan lines. There is no doubt that a great many men of influence will recommend to him the importance which attached o selecting a man without regard to politics Many have already stated that Justice Miller who ranks the other justices in length o service on the bench and ability, should be promoted. Judge Culbertson, of Texas, who pro sides over the house committee on judiciary said to-day that if he were president h said to-day that in the were president he would like to honor himself by appointing Justice Miller to the vacancy. A great deal of pressure will be brought to bear to have Justice Field appointed to the place. Besides the names I mentioned last night, there are suggested for the vacancy ex-Representa-tive J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, a good lawyer and an active democrat; Judge Jack son, of Tennessee, well known for his confederate bias and utterances; Judge Sims, of Alabama; Representative Pat Collins, of Massachusetts; Secretary Bayard, of Deleware; Melville F. Fuller and Judge Goudy of Chicago; Attorney-General Garland, of Arkansas; Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, of Illinois; Chief Justice Bing ham, of the supreme court of the District of Colorado, late of Ohio; Senator Gray, suc-cessor in the senate to Secretary Bayard, and formerly attorney-general of Delaware Judge Thomas Wilson, a prominent democrat of Minnesota and at present representative in congress from that state, for four years chief ustice of Minnesota; Minister Phelps, of justice of Minnesota; Minister Pheips, of Vermont, now at the post of London: ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, now practicing law in New York; George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia; Rufus W. Peckham; Secretary of War Endicott, of Massachusetts; ex-Gov-ernor John M. Palmer, of Illinois. The name Speaker Carlisle is continually mentioned and it is stated that he can have the position if he wants it. It is simply a question of whether he is especially needed in his pres-ent position after the tariff bill has been dis-

posed of. LOOKING FAR AHEAD. In the event of the Carlisle to the vacant chief justiceship the Cartisle to the vacant chief justiceship the fight over the speakership will be between two, men—Judge Crisp, of Georgia, and Samuel Cox, of New York. No one here doubts that Crisp would win, as he is a southern man. A majority of the democratic men bers are southerners, and he is very popular able and fair-minded. He is a splendid par immentarian and as such takes high rank He was chosen chairman of the committee or elections by the house, which demonstrated his popularity. SENSATIONAL DIVERSION IN INDIAN TERRITOR

During last summer Senators Platte, Cu om and Blackburn, under a resolution of the senate, visited the Indian Territory to inves tigate the disposition under the present ac ministration of Indian traderships. The committee reached the Indian territory at very desirable season of the year and dur ng the pleasant weather they managed employ themselves in making inquiries abou traderships until in the due course of day and nights Sunday came. Senator Black burn had been inquiring of the few person about the reservation who could speak English as to the streams and the kind of fish they produced. He had learned that some e finest black bass streams in the cour try were within easy reach, so he proposed to his colleagues that they turn what would otherwise be a dull Sunday into a day of ree reation by angling. But Senators Platte and Cullom objected to fishing on Sunday "We did not go fishing," remarked Senato Blackburn, giving an account of that Sunday but I'll tell you how we spent the day. In the forenoon we went to an Indian wardance at which the Indians exhibited the scalp they had taken. All the afternoon we spen in looking at races between Indian ponie Talk about horses running! I tell you tho Indians have some that seem fairly to fly They run in a straight line and on the tur for about three-eighths or half a mile. I saw an Indian lead a pony by a halter to the to of a hill in full view. He stood there hold ing the halter and I inquired what it meant and was told that it was his challenge to race. Very soon an Indian near us led out race. oony and that was a signal that the challeng was accepted. They run from fifteen t twenty-five ponies in a race, and keep it u for hours. Before a race is started two In dians—one in front of the other and carryin dians—one in front of the other and carrying a long pole on their sholders—march through the village. All the Indians who want to bet on the race hang their wagers, consisting of wearing apparel. blankets, furs, ammunition, beads, etc., on that pole as the two Indians bear it through the village. When all the wagers have been collected the whole mass is dumped in a pile on the grass near to half a dozen or more of on the grass near to half a dozen or more of the old men of the tribe. There are no startors. The riders are all bareback, and each, armed with a long whip, go to the starting post and start as they please. One may get off twenty or thirty yards in front, and that is all right. Nor is any attention paid to weight. One rider will be a boy weighing about sixty pounds and beside him a man weighing 200 will be mounted in the same race. When hearing the finish each race. When nearing the finish leans forward and from beneath

neck of his pony he whips the others in th face so as to keep them back." PERSONAL.

John A. Horbach, of Omaha, is here and will leave for his home on Monday.

REPORT ON THE TABIFF BILL. The majority of the committee onways an means have had their report in support of the Mills tariff bill put in print. The proof sheets of it arrived at the committee rooms to day and were held in the strictest secrecy by the majority members. None of the minority members have been permitted to se the report, which is to be made to the hous with the bill on Tuesday next. The report i lengthy and consists principally of the arg ment in favor of the president's views on t tariff, with special reference to free wool The wool schedule of the bill is copied practi-cally in full in the report. The majority think that a revision of the tariff without free wool would be more ridiculous than the play of "Hamlet" without the principal character. It is understood that the presiden and Secretary Fairchild were fully consulted before the preparation of the report began and that they suggested amendments after it had been fully written and adopted by the majority members of the committee.

Chairman Mills, of the committee on ways and means, is a very sick man. He has been

confined to his bed for two days and has not been well allowers. Yesterday he had a raging fever and his physician says he is afraid he will have typhoid or some other serious lever. To day and this evening he was delirious, and Speaker Carlisle, who was with him a while to-day, says he is a very sick man and is a precarious condition. Mr. Mills has worked long hours and hard during the preparation of the tariff bill and had a great pull on his nerves and his anxiety has been greater than he could stand. His friends are somewhat concerned about his condition to-night.

Other Perry S. Hearn.

A GIRL AT THE HELM.

San Francisco Examiner: The arrival at this port last week of Captain George N. Armstrong calls to mind one of th most marvelous sea voyages on record. The way in which the Templar, after the yellow fever had decimated her crew, was commanded, sailed 5,000 miles, and finally brought safely to San Francisco by the captain's fifteen-year old daughter, forms one of the most thrilling stories in all the history of sea

faring.
It will have been eleven years next fall since the brave and daring girl per formed this most distinguished act of heroism in the drama of her young and eventful life, and after a most perilous yoyage of 330 days from New York, enered this port, off Fort Point, where the vessel she commanded was put in

quarantine. On Wednesday afternoon an Exam iner man found the captain at a residence on McAllister street, where he was stopping with his wife and their little chubby 2-year-old heiress, whom they have christened "Seagull," because she was born at sea.

"Yes," said the captain, "I believe that most terrible voyage of the Temp-lar you have referred to was at the time briefly mentioned in one of San Francisco papers, but not at any such length as as horribly disasters and ocean experiences of the kind would be related nowadays by papers like your monarch of the dailies."

"I have called to hear your relation of the incidents of that voyage," said the scribe "as I think it may be inter-esting to the readers of the Examiner." "When the ship Templar was ou eight days from New York," said the captain, "she was caught in a heavy captain. gale, lasting forty-eight hours, which stove in her bullwarks smashed her bow stanchions and nearly filled the cabin with brine. After this damage had been repaired, she encountered rible hurricane that broke off her rud der head and made her leak badly. Relieving tackles were used in steering and the pumps were kept constantly going. The crew became thoroughly xhausted by overwork and exposure and a run into Rio Janeiro was made. In this port the cargo was discharged

and repairs attended to. "Notwithstanding the inviting temptations extended to me by land pirates at Rio Janeiro to practice fraud at the expense of the vessel's owners and un derwriters, I ordered the cargo reship ped. This work was scarcely completed when I was taken sick with yellow fever and before the vessel weighed ancho nine seamen died from the same dread disease. But'in spite of this terrible calamity my anxiety to proceed on the voyage to San Francisco urged me to issue the order, and the anchor and all sails were hoisted.

"On the first day, however, the yellow scourge broke out afresh, and not only I, but my wife and daughter, and the ship's carpenter and four more sail ors were obliged to seek our berths. Of these, on the third day out, one able seaman died, and on the succeeding day the same sad fate befell my good wife. Her name was Andalusia Armstrong and she was a native of Hampden. Me. and forty-five years of age. On the fol lowing day another good seaman died. Those who had the disease in a less violent form sadly and silently threw the dead overboard one by one. And just at this juncture another serious trouble came to light, revealing a muting among the few remaining of the crew who on several occasions sought to have the vessel beat for ports nearer than her point of destination. This action, I have een told, made me desperate, and with an expressed determination my men understood and a pistol in my and, the mutinous crew agreed to re lent and obey orders. This difficulty again, had no more than been compro mised when I completely and entirely broke down under my straining comb notion of troubles and the ravages of fever. I became so voilent, they tel me, as to necessitate my being chained to the neck to keep me from jumping overboard in search of the body of my wife, as I am told was the manner of my delirious talk. I wear the scars from the chains and lashing to this day. After the ship had drifted about for few months without pilot or navigator the second mate and three or four o the sailors recovered, but being out of sight of land and not under standing navigation they were powerless to do anything with the ship. nally my daughter Emma, and my only child at the time, a brave and spirited girl of fifteen, regained her reason, but not her strength, and when in this condition she sent for the second mate and asked him to carry her on deck, which he did. She then sent for the ship' instruments, and by the aid of thes

and from this time on practically took command of the vessel and ordered the second mate and surviving members of the crew to make sail, giving them the direction in which to sail. for months she would be carried on deck to take the bearings and give her orders "Being so light-handed the vessel could not be properly handled, and could carry but little sail, consequently her progress was slow. After man weary, dreary months I finally re weary, dreary months I finally regained my reason, and when I learned of what my daughter had done I

and her knowledge of navigation she

figured out the location of the vessel

She then took the charts from the cabin

and traced out a route to San Francisco

greatly surprised, and so declared. Had I been placed in the same position I could not have done better. The ship was loaded with general merchandise the cargo being insured for over \$200,000. Her long absence of 330 days, and no tidings from her, led the owners and all interestes parties to

believe that the vessel, with all hands had almost passed from their minds, the surprise can best be imagined when one bright day in summer, the ship Templar, with her cargo all intact, came sailing into "San Francisco bay. Here, however, "notwithstanding that the last death on board occurred four months previous, the Templar was held in quar antine, and all beds and bedding and al cabin carpeting and furniture burned and all clothing boiled and washed and

the ship thoroughly fumigated and whitewashed." The faithfulness and heroism of Cap tain Armstrong and his daughter Emmi did not fail to meet with appreciative recognition, and the board of underwriters of this city, at a meeting called for the purpose presented to each one of them a purse containing \$500 in gold, accompanied by many expressions of approval and esteem, and especially was the young lady commented upon in a flattering manner for having performed the remarkable feat of navigating a ship around Cape Horn. In addition to this Captain Armstrong and his daugh ter Emma were liber lly rewarded by the owners of the Templar. :

LARD FROM CHOLERA HOGS.

An Ex-Packer Makes a Clean Breast of It.

REPROVED BY HIS CONSCIENCE

This Man Quits the Business Because He Couldn't Deal Honestly and Succeed-The Texas Election Contest.

Revolting Disclosures.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The lard hearing was resumed before the house committee of agriculture. Representative officials of Fairbanks & Co., testifying at length defended refined lard as a pure and wholesome food product. Prime steam lard had been shown to be so vulnerable that further attacks upon it became unnecessary to prove its inferiority when compared with refined lard. William Bartle, an ex-packer of St. Louis, continued his testimony.

He repeated the statement that in most o the packing houses smothered hogs, pregpant sows and hogs suffering from cholers were used indiscriminately with good hogs to make prime steam lard. He thought the investigation ought to begin at the root of the matter and show from what truck the refiner was compelled to make his refined lard owing to the prevalence of disease among hogs a the stock yards. He could, as a pork packer and experienced farmer, verify all the statements he had heard manufacturers about the prime steam lard. He had only gone out of the business because he couldn't pursue it longer and deal honestly. When he was in the business he necessarily packed cholera nogs because they were mixed with othe

He had cut hogs into hams, etc., knowing them to be diseased, just as every othe packer did.

The meat of cholera hogs was not poison ous. One of the crying evils of the time was the shipping of diseased hogs and pregnant sows to market by farmers. He was in favor of a law which would prevent a packer from using cholera hogs. The man would immortalize himself who would frame legislation which would prevent refiners and packers from acting improperly in the manufacture of food products. The witness stated that out of a carload of sixty animals, the number of boars, stags and prognant sows would sometimes be none, but at times would run from five to twenty head. He did not think the farmer had any guilty knowledge of the use to which his diseased hogs were put.

The Texas Election Case. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The senate con mittee on privileges and elections met this morning to investigate the alleged Texas outrages. Senator Spooner said to Senator Evarts that it seemed to have been fairly tried by the United States district attorney in Texas, but Kirk was acquitted. "The clerk," said Senator Spooner, "has brought what purports to be a transcript of the sten ographic report of the trial. It bears the affidavit of the stenographer, who swears that the appended 240 pages are a true copy.

ever, is only fifty-three pages, being through-out the testimony for the defendant. It shows, however, that there was important testimony for the prosecution. What shall be done under the circumstances?" Senator Evarts rejoined with emphasis

of his notes. The testimony produced, how-

hat the committee should bring all parties to Washington.
The other senators had not arrived and hearing began. Clerk Hart, of the United States district court, at Austin, said he had been unable to find the missing pages of the stenographic report in his office. His appointment was subsequent to the trial. Sen-ator Pugh understood the entire report was in the attorney general's office. Among the papers, which the witness submitted was a message—said to be the original—from L. Kirk to D. B. Bolton, at Courtney, saying: "Things here look doubtful. Do your work." This is the message about which the

committee tried in vain to get some informa on last year. Several other witnesses were examined One asserted he had met Judge Kirk on the evening of election day at Gabrell precinct, the piace where Kirk, when before the com-

ittee, swore he had not been. Ed Durfee, formerly telegraph operator a Burton, produced a copy of a telegram re-ceived by him addressed to B. Larcey and signed by Robert Sloan, saying: "Grabelic has gone against peoples (Kirk's) ticket 4 to 1. What must we do! Flewellyan overflowing against us.

These are two of the voting places where alleged frauds were perpetrated in the interest of Kirk's ticket.

The Rebellion Records.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The sub committee of the house military committee today began the investigation of the alleged insertion in the rebellion record of unofficial matter as set out in the Grovesnor reso lution. Lieutenant Colonel La Selle, Assis tant General Kelton and others were ex amined regarding the purported list of mem bers of Anderson's cavalry of Pennsylvania The substance of the testimony indicates that the list was correct according to the muster roll.

Chief Justice Waite's Funeral. Washington, March 24.-It has been de cided that the funeral ceremonies of Chief Justice Waite in Washington shall take place in the hall of the house of representatives at 12 o'clock Wcdnesday, Bishop Paret and Drs. Bodine, Leonard and Motte officiating. There will be no oration. The judges of the supreme court, including ex-Judge Strong, will act as pall bearers. The president and cabinet and both houses of congress and the bar of the supreme court will attend. The court as a body and committee of the two houses will accompany the remains to To

CHURCH NOTICES.

Unity, Seventeenth and Cass streets—Rev. W. E. Copeland, pastor, Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15.

CHRISTIAN.
First, Twentieth and Capitol avenue—Rev. Charles B. Newnan, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. All are invited. LUTHERAN.

German, 1005 South Twentieth stret-Ser vices every Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. E. J. Freese, pastor. Kountze Memorial Evangelical, corner of Sixteenth and Harney streets—Rev. J. S. Detweiler, pastor. Church services and preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. St. Mark's Evangelical, corner of North

Twenty-first and Burdette streets.—Rev. G. H. Schnur, pastor. Church services and preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and :30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist (Strangers' Sabbath home)
corner of Fifteenth and Davenport streets-Rev. A. W. Lamar pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Pews free. All cordially invited. North Omaha Baptist, 2409 Saunders street—Rev. F. W. Foster uastor. Preach-ing on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. The public cordially South Omaha Baptists meet at the M.

church building for Sunday school at 3 p. m., and preaching at 4 p. m. Rev. F. W. Foster paster. The South Omaha public cordially invidea. Calvary, Saunders street near Cuming-Preaching by the paster, Rev. A. W. Clark at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school

at 12:00. METHODIST EPISCOHAL. South Omaha-J. E. Eddlebult, pastor Preaching every Sunday morning and even All are cordially welcomed.

Hanscom Park, corner Georgia and Wool-worth avenues—Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. G. M. Brown, pastor. Sun-day school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meet-

ing at 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday THE ROMANCE OF A DIAMOND

First, Davenport stress, between Soven-teenth and Eighteenth—Rev. T. M. House, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Seats free.

Trinity, corner Saunders and Binney streets—Rev. A. H. Henry, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

South Tenth street, corner of Tenth and Pierce streets—Rev. T. C. Clendenning, pas-tor. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Castellar Street, corner Nineteenth and Castellar streets—Rev. W. F. Lowe pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Creighton Avenue Mission, corner Creighton avenue and Twenty second streets-Preaching every Sunday at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. J. M. Chambers, superin-

Norwegian and Danish M. E. church, Knights of Pythias hall, 1121 Saunders street—Services every Sunday. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. Danielson, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 13 m. All invited.

Seward Street M. E. church-Rev. Charles W. Savidge will preach in the morning; subject, "How to Get Acquainted in the Church." In the evening Rev. J. W. Phelps will occupy the pulpit and administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

St. Paul Mission, Thirty-second and Casss streets—J. M. Bates, missionary. Services, 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday school 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Friday evening 7:30. Seats

St. John's Free, corner Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets.—Seats free. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11:00 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Everyone cordially welcomed. William Osgood Pearson, rector. St. Philip's Free (colored), 813 North Nineteenth street—John Williams, pastor. Sun-day school at 2:30 p. m. Even song at 8 p.m. Strangers always codially welcomed.

Mission services Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at the residence of Mr. John Epeneter, John Williams, pastor.

St. Barnabas Free, Nineteenth and California streets—John Williams, rector. Plain celebration at 7:30 a. m.; choral celebration at 11:00 a.m. Sunday school at 12:30. Choral evensong at 4:00 p.m. A most cordial wel-come always given to strangers.

All Saints', Twenty-sixth and Howard streets—Rev. Louis Zahner, S. T. D., rector. Services: Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; morn-Services: Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; merning prayer and litany, 11 a. m.; Sunday school and bible class, 12:30 p. m.; evensong, 4 p. m. At the morning service will be sung the anthem: "Lord, My God, Behold and Hear Me;" for alto solo and chorus, from Mendelssohns' Thirteenth psalm, and at the offertory the soprano solo: "Hear my Prayer," by the same composer. At the delegation of the same composer. At the 4 o'clock service will be sung the anthem: "Lord for Thy Tender Mercies' Sake," by Farrant, and at the offertory will be sung the baritone solo, "The Psalms," by Faure. Good seats reserved for strangers at all ser-

CONGREGATIONAL.

First, Fineteenth and Davenport streets-Rev. A. F. Sherill, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at noon. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting Friday evening. Church prayer meeting Wednesday

St. Mary's Avenue, St. Mary's and Twenty-sixth avenues. Rev. Willard Scott, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at noon. Chorus choir in the evening. Chapels at 3 o'clock. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting Monday evening. Church prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Bethel Chapel, Sixteenth and Hickory streets—Rev. M. J. P. Thing, pastor. Sun-day school at 3 o'clock. Sewing school on Saturday at 10 a. m.

Parkvale Chapel, Twenty-ninth and Martha treets. Mr. T. H. Taylor, superintendent. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Plymouth, Nineteenth and Spruce streets-Rev. A. B. Penniman, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at noon. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting Wed-

nesday evening Free Angelical German, Twelfth and Dor-cas streets—Rev. F. H. W. Bruechert, pas-tor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting

ednesday evening. - -Cherry Hill, Central park addition .- Rev. J. A. Milligan, paster. Services at 11 and 7 o'clock. Sunday school at noon. Young cople's meeting at 6 o'clock. Hillside, Omaha View-Rev. H. C. Crane

pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at noon. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting Sunday evening. Saratoga, Ames avenue, and Twenty-fifth treet-Rev. J. A. Milligan, paster.

chool at 2:30 o'clock. Preaching services in the evening at 7 o'clock. Park Place, California and Thirteenth streets—Rev. M. L. Holt, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7 o'clock. Sunday school at

Welsh services held at their rooms 1918 Cuming street—Rev. W. Roland Williams, pastor. Sunday school at noon. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Second, Saunders street—Rev. Wm. R Henderson, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon Poung peoples' meeting at 6:30 p. m. Central Union, Seventeenth street betwee

Dodge and Capitol avenue.—Rev. John Wil liamson, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at noon. Young peoples' prayer meeting at 6:45 Sabbath eve ning. All are invited. Park Avenue United, corner of Park ave nue and Grant street. -Rev. J. A. Henderson pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a

and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at noor First United, 612 North Eighteenth street Rev. E. B. Graham, pastor. Public wor-ship at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at noon. Young peoples' meeting at

pastor.

6:45 p. m. Southwest, corner Twentieth and Leaven worth streets—D. R. Kerr pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7:3 p. m. Subbath school at 13:15 a. m p. m. Subbath school at 13:15 a. m. Young men's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Teachers' meeting 8:30 p. m. Wednesday

First German, on Eighteenth and Cumin. streets—J. G. Schaible pastor. Divine ser vice at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At 3 p. m at Fourth and Center streets, at the residence Max Bochnoke. Sabbath school at 12 m Bible and prayer meeting every Wednesda evening at 7:30. Germans are invited strangers made welcome.

Castellar Street, Sixteenth and Castellar streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Wilson. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Young peoples' union at 6:45. Westminster, Twenty-ninth and Mason

streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John Gerdon, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at noon. Hamilton Street, Hamilton street near Lowe avenue—William J. Palm, pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m. Wednesday prayer

meeting at 7:30. Ambler Place-Rev. G. M. Lodge, Services at 2:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 United Presbyterian Mission, Twenty

sixth and Cass streets—Rev. John William-son, pastor. Sabbath school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching by paster at 4:30 p. m. South Omaha, corner Twenty-fifth and J streets—Rev. G. M. Lodge, pastor. Services at 10:45 a.m. Sunday school at 13 m. Knox, 1910 Lake street—Sabbath school at

12 m. and preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. Paul Martin, pastor First, corner Dodge and Seventeenth streets—Rev. W. J. Harsha, pastor. Ser-vices at 10:30 and 7:45. Young people's meeting at 7:00. Sabbath school at 12 m.

Notes.

Rev. John Williamson, pastor of the Central United Presbyterian church, will speak in the morning on "The Forfeited Birthright." In the evening, "Excuses." Rev. William A. Henderson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian, will deliver in the evening the second lecture on "The Life and Times of Jonah."

At the Hanscom Park M. E. church, Rev. George M. Brown will take for his subject Sunday morning, "Thy Will Be Done"; evening, "Christ Before Pilate."

Strange History of a Jewel Stolen

But at Last Recovered.

EARLY SIN AND RETRIBUTION.

How a Son Met His Mother After Years of Crime - An Affair that is on Record at St. Louis.

Mr. Joseph Drukker who for many years was a leading diamond Imerchant of St. Louis, and who is now connected with leading jewelry firm of this city, has a fund of interesting tales concerning precious stones, and many of them are surrounded with the halo of romance. Through him have been discovered the perpetrators of many bold robberies, and in many instances his acknowledged ability as an expert has provenof great value in finding the owners of stolen jewels. One of the most romantic stories told by Mr. Drukker is reproduced below

One of his most liberal patrons in St. Louis was a woman who presided over a house of ill fame. She was famous in the Mound city for the sumptuous furnishings of her bouse for the sumptuous furnishings of her house and the magnificent diamends she always wore. Among the many valuable ornaments were a pair of magnificent first water diamend earrings, a nine stone lace bare, a necklace that Cleopatra would have envied, and a bracelet with a cluster of gems. The cluster was circular in shape and as large as a silver dollar. The center stone was one of the largest and finest ever seen in St. Louis. It was valued at nearly \$4,000.

Years before the woman purchased these

Years before the woman purchased these ornaments, as subsequent events showed, she had given birth to a son. Upon this illeshe had given birth to a son. Upon this illegitimate offspring the woman lavished all
her love, and when the child became old
enough to notice what was going on around
him she determined to remove him beyond
the influences of the horrible life led by her.
It was her one hope, bad as she was, that her
child sheuld grow up a good, useful man and
forever remain in ignorance of his mother's
perfile. She placed him in the home of a perfidy. She placed him in the home of a respectable family named Marion and as the boy grew to young manhood she lavished money upon him, through the medium of his foster parents. The youth was told that the money came from his grandmother. When he was about eighteen years of age both of his adopted parents died. Young Marion, (for such he supposed his name to be) chose for such he supposed his name to be) chose lodgings down town and every Monday morning he regularly received a liberal remittance through the mail. The restraint of his foster parents having been lifted, he gradually forgot their good teachings and drifted into the company of fast young men and subsequently became a card sharp, a roue, and finally a murderer. The crime was committed during a dispute was committed during a dispute over a game of cards. The young man was ably defended and secured a light sentence—two years in the

penitentiary.

A GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY. Six or seven months prior to his conviction the town had rang with the details of a daring diamond robbery. Madam — , keeper of a notorious masion de joie, awakened early one morning and found standing by her bedside two masked men. In the flickering light of the burning gas she could see that both of the men held revolvers in their hands. One of them ordered her to keep silent and kept guard while the other ransacked the room. He secured all the madame's diamonds—those brilliant gems that had created many a sensation at balls given by the demi monde.

A CONVICT'S CONFIDENCE.

Nothing was heard of the diamonds up to the time of young Marion's conviction. He was taken to the penitentiary at Jefferson City. He had been there but a short time when he was given a cell-mate by the name of Schroeder. This new comer was sent down on a charge of burglarly and had been captured only after a desperate fight with a policeman who narrowly escape with his life The new convict took a great liking to Marion. His term of punishment would not expire for over ten years, and he often told Marion that he never expected to leave the prison alive. A few weeks before Marion's release Schroeder told his mate that he was one of the men who had robbed Madam one of the diamonds. He and his pal had divided the plunder. All of Schroeder's share had been disposed of and the money spent except a diamond bracelet with an enormous cluster. This he had been afraid to offer for sale from the fact that it was of such great value and had been so exten-sively advertised. He had buried it at a certain place and the magnificent jewel was there. He then told Marion that he would reveal the hiding-place if Marion would promise to dispose of it and make arrange-ments to supply him with such luxuries as were permitted by the prison officers. Marion promised, and shortly afterwards was once more in St. Louis. He lost no was once more in St. Louis. He lost no time in digging at the spot indicated by the carefully drawn plan given him by his former cell-mate. He found the bracelet and saw at

once that it was very valuable. An ATTEMPT TO SELL THE JEWEL.

After two or three days consideration he resolved to take the stones out of their setting and dispose of them separately. He first removed the large center stone. This he ting and dispose to removed the large center stone. This took to a Fourth street pawnbroker, and laying it down on the counter asked the properties what was its worth. The broker prietor what was its worth. The broker and then said, "Not looked at it a moment and then said, more than 25 cents."

"That's what I thought," said Marion, and as he left the shop he cast the bauble into the street. He was half inclined to cast the bracelet after the bogus stone, believing the other setting to be false also, but reflected that he might raise a dollar or two or the pretty bauble. He strolled into a Locust pretty bauble. He strolled into a Locust street pawn shop next, and throwing down the bracelet, said to the boy behind the coun-ter: "Take this to the old man and see if he will let me have a dellar or two on it." Tho boy carried it to the rear and told the pro-prietor the stranger's request. The 'old man" instantly discovered that the remainman instantly discovered that the remaining stones of the cluster were genuine and very valuable. He immediately dispatched the boy for an officer and managed to haggle long enough with Marion over the amount of the loan until the policeman arrived. Marion was taken to the four courts and locked up.

MOTHER AND SON.

The police, assisted by Mr. Drukker, easily discovered that the jewel was the famous cluster bracelet stolen from Madam over two years before. She was sent for and over two years before. She was sent for and immediately identified it. Madame —— noticed that the center stone was gone, which led her to say: "Anyone that has got that stone and thinks it is a diamond will get left. About two weeks before the robbery I needed some money badly and took the bracelet to a jeweler who loaned me \$2,000 on the center stone and replaced it with a naste diamond." replaced it with a paste diamond." The chief then sent for the prisoner and seen mother and son were face to face. The woman turned pale beneath her paint and with a wild shrick fainted dead away.

There was no prosecution.

Things Excavated by Snow Shovelers. New York Sun: Men who were trying vesterday to make sidewalks on the hill in Brooklyn passable found a numbe of things. At De Kalb avenue and Adelphi street, in the heart of a big snow drift, a man turned up a Methodist hymnal and a red veil, while on the opposite corner somebody found a brown derby hat. Near Clermont and De Kalb avenues a snow-shoveler found a box of bon-bons, still intact, and fifty feet further on a boy dug up the dead body of a black-and-tan dog. On Wil-loughby avenue, about ten yards from Washington park, two negroes discovered, two feet from the crest of a snowmound, a gentleman's cuff, with a gold and moss agate sleeve-button attached. Within twenty feet of the corner of Clinton and De Kalb avenues a pair of ear mufflers were found, and about one hundred feet further up the thorough-fare a bottle of milk, right side up, was taken out. It was a day of discoveries, last but not least, of which was a brand new pair of trousers, neatly done up in manilla paper. These were removed from a drift in De Kalb avenue, near Cumberland street. They had evidently been abandoned by a tailor's boy-